

TOP SECRET

6 February 1959

Copy No. C 63

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



DOCUMENT NO. 19
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. X
DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS, S, C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HF 702
DATE: 11-9-80 REVIEWER:

State Dept. review completed

TOP SECRET

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

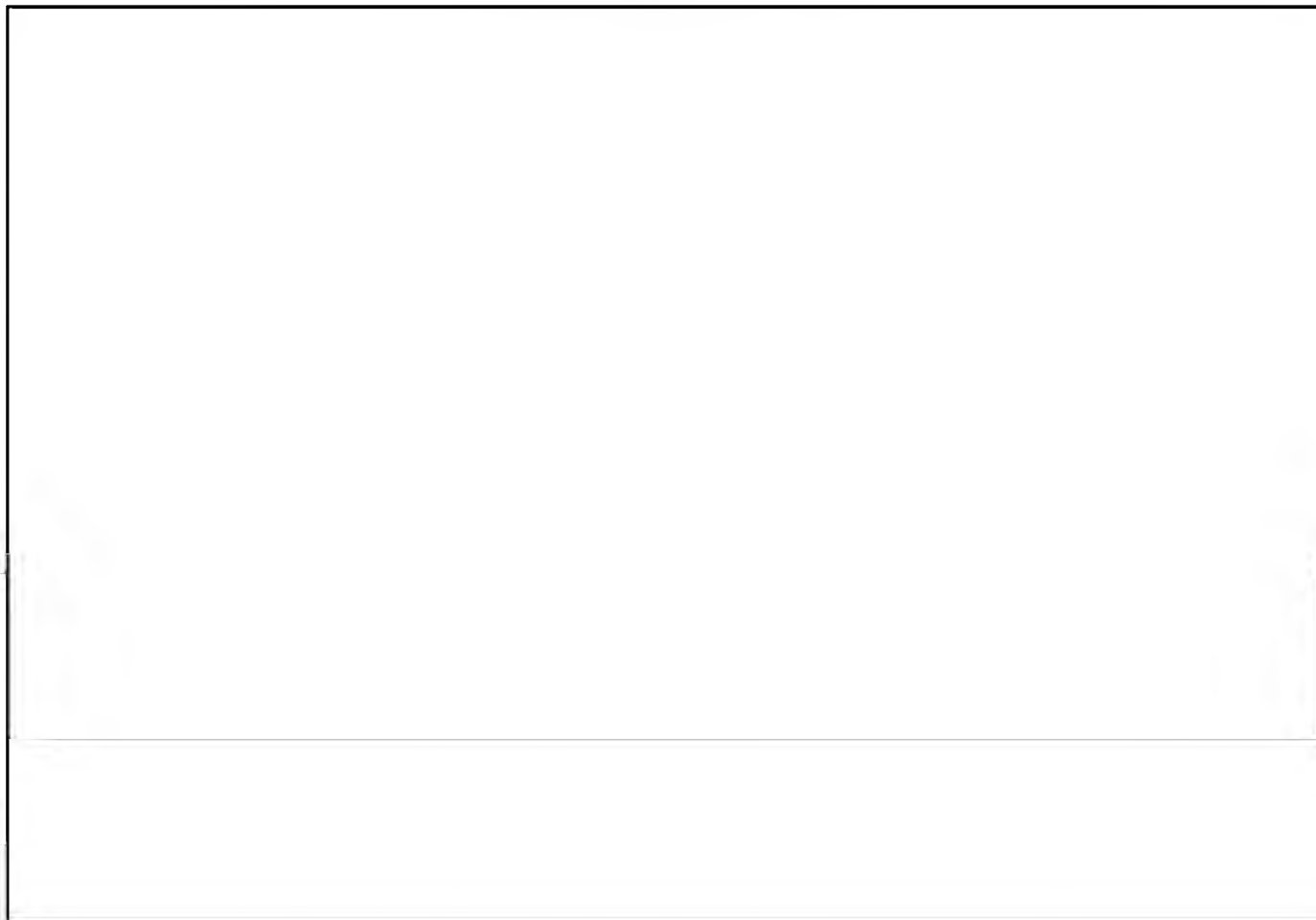
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

6 February 1959

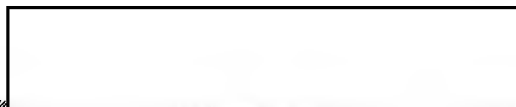
DAILY BRIEF

25X1

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC



mo
USSR: Khrushchev's invitation to President Eisenhower to visit the USSR, issued the day Prime Minister Macmillan announced that he would go to Moscow on 21 February, is a further move to demonstrate the USSR's desire for talks with Western leaders. Khrushchev misrepresented the President's press conference remarks of 28 January concerning a Khrushchev visit to the US in order to support the charge that American leaders want to



25X1

25X1

reverse the "thaw" in Soviet-American relations which resulted from Mikoyan's visit. The Soviet leaders may plan to follow up Mikoyan's informal invitation to Vice President Nixon and Khrushchev's speech with formal overtures.

25X1

no

USSR: A meeting of the Soviet central committee may follow the party congress which has now ended. The central committee would take measures to carry out the directives of the congress on the Seven-Year Plan and might deal with the demand made at the congress for removal of Bulganin, Pervukhin, and Saburov from the committee.

25X1

pk

Communist China - USSR: Peiping's first editorial comment on the Soviet 21st party congress, carried in People's Daily on 5 February, indicated the Chinese have dropped implications that the communes are a special road to socialism and Communism. The editorial praised the Soviet "road" and Khrushchev's "creative conclusion that the socialist countries will more or less simultaneously pass to Communism," following the "brilliant example" of the Soviet Union.

25X1

25X1

25X1

6 Feb 59

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1

25X1

The Soviet economic delegation recently in Baghdad made a proposal to the Iraqi Government for an offshore oil concession on a 90-10 percent profit-sharing basis.

25X1

25X1

25X1

no

The pro-Communist minister of economy is said to be pushing the proposal despite the resistance of other members of the cabinet.

25X1

25X1

Laos-France: US plans to assume a direct role in training Laotian armed forces are being jeopardized by strong opposition from the French Government. French Ambassador Gassouin in Vientiane has been notified that Paris has decided to reject these plans and is firmly determined to continue its exclusive role in military training. Gassouin interprets this attitude as an intent by Paris to use Laos as a "pilot experiment" in building "a new French Community."

25X1

no

25X1

III. THE WEST

Cuba: After a month in office, the Castro regime faces rising unemployment, mounting labor unrest which if continued will affect the sugar harvest, and an increase in crime because of its failure to organize an effective police force. Rival political groups are awaiting an opportunity to strike out against Fidel Castro's dominant 26 of July Movement. His 3 February speech, in which he implied that the US naval base at Guantanamo Bay is an infringement on Cuba's sovereignty, probably presages a campaign to negotiate a higher rental for the base or other economic concessions, or possibly US withdrawal.

ok

25X1

25X1

25X1 *ok* Venezuela: A former key Communist in Venezuela who was linked with the Caracas riots against Vice President Nixon is apparently in charge of an effort to create disorders against the inauguration of President-elect Betancourt on 13 February. Anti-Betancourt elements may seize upon the arrival of the US delegation to the inauguration on 10 February--the last day of the traditionally violent carnival season--to create a disturbance. [REDACTED] 25X1

6 Feb 59

DAILY BRIEF

iv

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Peiping's First Comment on Soviet 21st Party Congress

Peiping's first comment on the Soviet 21st party congress, carried in the People's Daily on 5 February, indicates the communes will not be considered a special "road to socialism and Communism." Such a "road" had been implied in Chinese statements last summer. Selecting those of Khrushchev's comments which seem most pertinent to the communes, the editorial repeatedly emphasized the correctness of the Soviet leader's views. The editorial does not mention Chou En-lai's reaffirmation at the congress that the communes are the "best form for China to make the transition to socialism and Communism."

The editorial stated that Khrushchev's views apply not only to the USSR "but to all countries passing from socialism to Communism." It acknowledged his position on gradualness and quoted from his congress speech that "what is immature cannot be hurriedly and rashly carried out." While both Khrushchev and the editorial said special conditions of a country should be taken into account, the editorial stressed the Soviet premier's remark that the transition to socialism and Communism is governed by laws of Marxism-Leninism "which cannot be broken or skipped over." The deferential tone of the editorial was emphasized by its agreement with one of Khrushchev's statements which had implied China's future achievements will stem largely from Soviet aid.

The Peiping press has also reported enthusiastic reception for Khrushchev's speech, with "copies sold out very quickly." One indicative comment from a Tientsin scientist states, "The 21st congress is a beacon guiding all people along the happy road of socialism and Communism."

25X1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300310001-9

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300310001-9

[REDACTED]

American Plan to Train Laotian Army Opposed by France

[American plans to assume a direct role in training the Laotian Army, a function now exclusively exercised by France in accordance with the 1954 Geneva accord, are apparently unacceptable to France. French Ambassador Gas-souin in Vientiane, who personally has been sympathetic to the US plan, has been notified that the French Government is determined to maintain "all links" with Laos, including its training role. Paris further professes fear that the presence of US military advisers in Laos, in contravention of the restrictive provisions of the Geneva agreement, would heighten tensions in the Indochina area.]

[French failure to provide adequate training has resulted in a serious reduction of the US-financed Laotian Army's capabilities. The French training mission has been reduced from its authorized strength of 1,500 to about 300. There is dissatisfaction within the Laotian Government and Army over inadequacies of the French mission and consideration of a move to break the French monopoly on training. Vientiane is actively considering denouncing the Geneva accord, thus paving the way for the overt introduction of US military officers into Laos and a unilateral Laotian Government request for a US training mission if France continues uncooperative.]

[Paris apparently believes it can preserve and perhaps even increase the remaining French interests in the Indochinese states. De Gaulle, who as President of France is also President of the new French Community, hopes to retain French ties with these states in some fashion, however tenuous, in order to enhance the "grandeur" of France and to lend weight to its role in world affairs. De Gaulle probably also believes that retention of French interest in the area would ensure a French voice in Western policy decisions in the Far East generally, and reinforce French demands for tripartite global policy determination.]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

25X1

25X1

III. THE WEST

Cuban Government Indecisive in Face of Mounting Problems

After a month in office, Cuba's Provisional President Urrutia has yet to show decisive leadership. Fidel Castro's penchant for making uncoordinated police pronouncements continues to exasperate capable cabinet members. Castro himself still shows no inclination to assume his responsibilities as armed forces chief. Meanwhile, the absence of an effective police force is leading to increased crime.

Mounting labor unrest, due in part to long-pent-up grievances, if continued will affect the vital sugar harvest now under way. By 3 February, 21 of Cuba's 161 sugar mills were idled by strikes and several others were threatened. Construction workers at the American-owned Moa Bay nickel-processing plant have also struck, and sporadic slowdowns and short work stoppages have occurred in Havana and throughout the provinces. The Communists are probably deeply involved. The strikes, in defiance of a government decree temporarily suspending the right to strike, suggest that the young pro-Castro labor leaders may be incapable of controlling Cuba's politically important labor organizations. Unemployment is mounting.

Political unrest is also evident just below the surface. Members of the Revolutionary Directorate, a student group which fought Batista, are still bitter over being denied participation in the government. They may be partially responsible for the chaotic conditions prevailing at the University in Havana, where students have seized control of various schools. Ex-President Prio and his party are outwardly supporting the government but actually waiting for an opportunity to gain the upper hand.

Fidel Castro's 3 February speech, in which he implied that the US naval base at Guantanamo Bay is an infringement on Cuba's sovereignty, may presage a campaign to negotiate for either a higher rental for the base or withdrawal from it and, incidentally, to divert Cuban attention from domestic problems.



25X1

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300310001-9

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300310001-9

Demonstrations May Be Planned Against Venezuelan President-elect Betancourt

A former Communist, prominent last May in staging the Caracas riots against Vice President Nixon, is apparently in charge of creating public demonstrations against the inauguration of Venezuelan President-elect Betancourt. Anti-Betancourt elements may seek to embarrass the President-elect by creating a disturbance on the arrival of the US delegation on 10 February--the last day of the traditionally violent carnival season.

The rumored objective of the disturbances is to prepare groundwork for a coup by the Democratic Republican Union party (URD), which cooperated with the Communists in last December's election. In that election, the URD and the Communists received a majority of the vote in the Federal District where the inauguration is to take place. Violence has repeatedly broken out in Caracas during the past year.

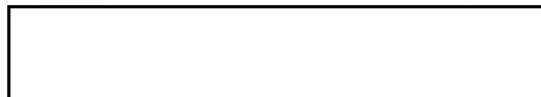
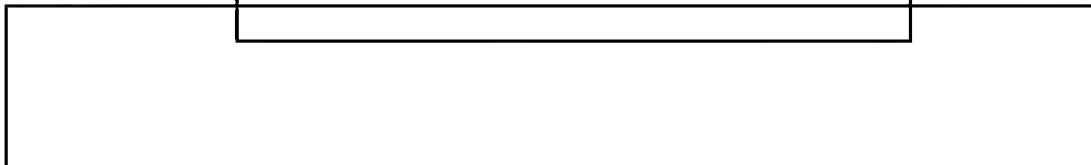


25X1

The incumbent junta government on 5 February issued a decree authorizing police to deal harshly with unauthorized demonstrations and to keep groups suspected of planning demonstrations out of the center of Caracas. The Venezuelan police were disorganized and partly demobilized in early 1958, but some progress has since been made in reconstituting the force.

25X1

25X1



25X1

THE PRESIDENT**The Vice President****Executive Offices of the White House**

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
Scientific Adviser to the President
Director of the Budget
Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization
Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination
Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities
Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy
Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration
The Counselor
Director, International Cooperation Administration
The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs
The Secretary of the Army
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force
The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Commandant, United States Marine Corps
The Director, The Joint Staff
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations
Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army
Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy
Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Intelligence Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

TOP SECRET